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DATE: Thursday, October 23, 2003

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L4	HCV 3.0 and L3	1	L4
L3	L2 and HCV adj ELISA	32	L3
L2	Ortho	64675	L2
L1	ELISA3	0	L1

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Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#9	Search **microplate sensitized with an antigen**	12:25:08	7
#8	Search **microplate sensitized**	12:25:00	17
#1	Search **plate sensitized**	12:24:17	53

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Related Resources

1: J Clin Pathol. 1976 Feb;29(2):150-3. Related Articles, Links

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A microplate enzyme-immunoassay for toxoplasma antibody.

Voller A, Bidwell DE, Bartlett A, Fleck DG, Perkins M, Oladehin B.

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A new test for the detection and measurement of toxoplasma antibody is described. Test sera are reacted with antigen-sensitized wells in micro-haemagglutination plates. Any attached antibody is shown by the addition of an enzyme-labelled antiglobulin followed by assay of the enzyme reaction with its substrate. The test is easy to carry out on a large scale, and there is a positive correlation between the results and dye test and haemagglutination test titres.

PMID: 932215 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Related Resources

1: J Immunol Methods. 1988 Oct 4;113(1):17-24. Related Articles, Links

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A comparison of immunological methods for the detection of Trichinella spiralis antigen.

Choy WF, Lim PL, Ng MH.

Department of Microbiology, University of Hong Kong.

Eight immunological methods all using the same monoclonal antibody reagent were compared for the detection of Trichinella spiralis antigen. These were based on: (1) the direct adsorption of the antigen to the immunoadsorbent (nitrocellulose membrane, polyvinyl chloride strip or microplate); (2) capture of the antigen by antibodies pre-sensitized on the immunoadsorbent; and (3) latex agglutination. The methods found suitable were: (a) capture radioimmunoassay (capture-RIA) (sensitivity: less than 0.5 microgram/ml antigen); (b) direct enzyme immunoassay (direct-ELISA) (less than 0.5 microgram/ml); (c) tube latex agglutination test (2.2 micrograms/ml); and (d) direct immunodot assay (8.8 micrograms/ml). However, the performance of the direct-ELISA was greatly affected by the presence of each of three extraneous substances (bovine serum albumin (BSA), lipopolysaccharide (LPS), normal swine muscle homogenate (NSM) added to the antigen sample. The direct immunodot assay was also affected by the presence of BSA or LPS, whereas both the capture-RIA and the tube latex agglutination methods were affected by the presence of NSM only. The findings are discussed with a view of detecting T. spiralis larvae directly from pork samples by immunological means.

PMID: 3049823 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]